

Awful Disaster NEARLY 150,000 KILLED

One of the worst catastrophes which has ever overtaken any part of the human race, and the most serious, that has occurred in nearly a century, came Monday morning to Southern Italy and Sicily, which are in many ways the garden of the world. A tremendous earthquake, accompanied by a volcanic eruption, and followed by a wave thirty-five feet high running in from the sea and fires every where that the wave did not reach, killed between 100,000 and 150,000 human beings, and wiped from the face of the earth dozens of towns and two large cities. In that beautiful, wealthy luxuriant country which, on Sunday was as happy and fertile and charming as any in the world, there is today nothing but ruin, desolation and death in a hundred horrible forms.

Following the disaster, came, as always does come, famine. There is no food, no shelter, no way to get warmth or to cook. People, what is left of happy families, are living in caves. Men who were rich Sunday are dying today for lack of bread. All railroads have been destroyed and it is almost impossible to get food to the sufferers, the Italy is doing its best. And now pestilence is beginning to appear, and another horror will be added to the misery which has overwhelmed the people.

The first warning of the impending danger came with a low rumble about five o'clock Monday morning. A moment later the shocks began, but nothing accurate has yet been received as to how many they were, or how they acted. All that is known is that cities were leveled to ruin, houses every where disappeared in dust clouds, and that when the shocks had passed thousands were lying mangled and dead or dying in the ruins of their homes. And then, along the shores of the beautiful sparkling sea, came death in a new form. A wave thirty-five feet high rushed far up on the land. Great ships in the harbors were carried miles, sometimes, and when the waters receded, left high and dry. Human beings pinned in the ruins were drowned like rats and those who had fled to the streets to escape death from falling walls, met death from the wall of water, or were sucked, struggling back into the ocean. Over five hundred vessels were lost—many of them with all on board.

And, where there was no water, came the worse horror of fire. Flames began to break out in the ruins. Soon whole cities were blazing—in one city, where there have had been fifty thousand inhabitants, only a few people are left alive—it was almost impossible to help those imprisoned in the ruins, and they, too died in the seething flames.

Then came theft and murder. The jails were destroyed and a flood of criminals turned loose. The police forces were in some places almost destroyed—law officers were busy saving the remnants of their own families—and crime reigned supreme. Dead and dying were stripped of every valuable and those helpless but not dead were made so. Some attempted resistance, and there was fighting up and down the corpse-filled streets. Helpless women and children, seeking their dear ones in the ruins, were not spared—men showing themselves less merciful than Nature had been.

Then followed starvation, and then pestilence. Troops have been sent in and the country is now under their control, but the fighting and stealing are not yet over, and the misery and suffering cannot be over for weeks.

If we had no independence, we should always be running the risk of the most degraded kind of despotism—the despotism of the party boss and the party machine.

The greatest danger is that a man will be a servile tool of the "boss" or "machine" of his own party. In which case he can very rarely indeed be a good public servant. An ideal machine has for its officers men of the marked force, cunning and unscrupulousness, and for its common soldiers men who may be either corrupt or moderately honest, but who must be of low intelligence.

That man is a dangerous citizen who so far mistakes means for ends as to become servile in his devotion to his party, and afraid to leave it when the party goes wrong.—Theodore Roosevelt.

THINGS TO THINK OF

I know not what shall befall me
As I enter another year,
But the past is safe in God's keeping.
The future His mercy shall clear;
And what looks dark in the distance
May brighten as I draw near.

Greatly begin! though thou have
time for but a line, be that sublime.
Not failure, but low aim is crime.

Let nothing disturb thee, nothing
affright thee. All things are passing,
God never changeth. Patient endurance
attaineth to all things. Who
God possesseth in nothing is wanting.
Alone God sufficeth.

Forgetting the things which are behind.
Let us press toward the mark.
I am not bound to win but I am
bound to be true.—A. Lincoln.

No life can be pure in its purpose
and strong in its strife and all life
not be purer and stronger thereby.—
Iwren Meredith.

Every road I take joins the highway
that leads to Thee.

IN WASHINGTON

Congress in Recess, Little Activity—
Tariff Bill Will Provide for De-
creased Duties and Reciprocity—
Labor Leaders Hot.

Washington, D. C.,
Dec. 28, 1908.

This has been a comparatively dull week in Washington, for Congress has been in recess, and many of the officials have been away for Christmas. The Departments are pretty empty, and business has been going on only enough to keep the government running in a sort of way.

The most important happening of the week has been the sentencing of the labor leaders to jail for contempt of court. This has aroused an amount of discussion, and will probably continue to do so. Most men except the most rabid of the labor leaders, admit that the men did wrong in violating the injunction in the first place, and they have practically admitted it by announcing that they will give up the black list they are now carrying until the matter has been decided by the courts. A good many men, feel, however, that the sentences imposed are pretty severe, and some say that no capitalists have ever been imprisoned, in a similar case, and that therefore it is unjust to punish these men. However, the capitalists who were attacked in the same way by the same men a few years ago because of their blacklist, obeyed the courts order, and so the one parallel case does not count for much. If anything it shows to the credit of the capitalists.

The laboring men are ninking all kinds of political threats, and do not seem to remember that as recently as last fall, it was proved that the American people do not want a labor trust to rule any more than a money trust. The chief trouble with the labor leaders seems to be that they think that they are a sort of sacred elephant, and ought not to have to wait their turn and take their chances and obey the law like other men. Often, instead of trying to prove their case is right, they simply explain how many votes they control—which is very poor argument for the American people.

Less exciting, but far more important, has been the leaking out of the general plan for the revision of the tariff. The bill, as now being drawn up, will provide for general reductions, especially in leather and steel goods, and also for a 25 per cent. penalty which can be applied to nations that do not give us the best treatment. The revenue will be increased by taxes on coffee and other luxuries. The House leaders have announced that they will not stand for any foolishness by the Senate, which dearly loves to change the bill around. It is safe to say that if the bill goes through on the lines now planned, there will be very general satisfaction and that nobody will be able to doubt that the party has kept its pledge to the full.



LINCOLN AS A BOY STUDYING

New Years Day 1909.

To Berea Students:

I wish to send to every one Berea's New Year's greeting and God-speed.

And I wish to urge every student of recent years to come back and finish some one of the many courses which Berea College offers. Some of you have been out of school for a term, or a year, or even longer. Do not forget that an education is, next to religion, one's best possession.

A degree or diploma from Berea College will be worth more to you than any other piece of writing in the world. Come back and get one.

Faithfully Yours,
Woodell Frost.

THE ITALIAN DISASTER.

It is one of the beautiful things of our Christian Faith that it has made of all men one great brotherhood, so that in the suffering and misery which has smitten Southern Italy, the sympathy and compassion of the whole civilized world go out to the unfortunate in a way which is impossible under any other faith, and which is at once wonderful in spirit and wonderfully helpful in practice. From the whole world, today, not only sympathy, but its visible expression in the shape of money and offerings and help of all kinds are going forward with the full strength of all our marvelous modern machinery, to relieve and save and cure.

All creeds and all nations join together to send this help. We, here, should not be without our share in the great work and from our safety and comfort should be willing and glad to spare at least a little for the sake of those who are suffering thru no fault of their own. Let churches and lodges and private citizens prove in this emergency that their professions of brotherly love are real, and do a brother's share. Contributions for the work should be sent to the Red Cross, at Louisville, or Washington, D. C.

NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTIONS.

There is a widespread custom of getting up a fine looking set of "good resolutions" on New Year's Day, and taking a great deal of moral comfort in the fact that one is good enough to intend to do right. The resolutions usually fade in a few days, leaving their maker no better off, and perhaps a little worse for having failed again. Also, he is likely to get a habit of waiting till New Year's to start a reform, and then find that he has so many that he can't carry but a few of them—sometimes he gets discouraged and drops the whole lot. Any how, he has kept on doing what he knew to be wrong all the time, and that helps make it harder to start right. Every man, who is really a man, and every true woman, start their reforms when they find they need them, and do not dally with vice by saying, "Well, we will reform New Year's."

But there is another sense in which it is a good thing to use New Year's day as a reform period—and that is when the reform comes not because we set out to reform on that day, but because we take stock of ourselves then, and find the flaws that we have overlooked in the rush of the last year's life. Most of us are too busy to look over our accounts with ourselves and our consciences as often as we ought to, and it is good to have some one day to do it in.

And, alas, when we do get at the job, what a lot of things we find to change, after all! When we get at it that way, New Year's resolutions amount to something—but the more such New Years a man can have in each year, the better it will be for him, and for his friends, too. A man ought to be reforming himself all the time, but if he cannot do it, why, it is better than nothing to do it just once a year. Only, what a poor apology for real effort that annual spurt is, and how likely it is to become simply a farce!

Thomasticks, the Hyden weekly newspaper, and its enterprising editor, Mr. Chappell, are to be congratulated on the special boost edition got out last week. The paper is full of good things, and considering the conditions under which it was gotten out, is a remarkable production. It ought to help a great deal in the boom which is coming to Leslie County.

Now that Christmas is over, it is time to stop and remember that Christ's great work was not in being born, but in living, and that while we can celebrate His birth on only one day, we can and should celebrate His life by living right the other three hundred and sixty four days of every year.

Ten killing in Kentucky to celebrate the birth of the Prince of Peace! All for whiskey, too! Just think what that shows about our Christianity and civilization.

LINCOLN'S SCHOOLING

Abraham Lincoln never had what boys of our day and time would call a fair chance. He walked four and one-half miles to school for a few months. His mother taught him a few things at home when he was quite small.

Most of his education he got for himself, but he got it, he studied, by the fire light and learned by heart the contents of every book he could get hold of. He asked questions of every stranger he met and as long as he lived he studied and studied hard.

What an example he is to the boys of Kentucky today! He PROVES that any body who is in earnest can get an education and a boy or girl who is in earnest today can get an education far easier than Lincoln did.

NOW OR NEVER

Many a boy and girl at just this time of year is studying over the question of going to school for the winter. Shall I go, or shall I stay at home? Will it pay to make an effort, leave home and spend money for an education?

Of this thing you may be sure. Thousands of people who have made the effort are ready to tell you that they are glad of it today. And thousands of other people who once had the chance and let it slip by are sorry for it today.

The time to get an education is when you are young and when it is in your reach. You can afford to make any exertion, undertake any hardship, offer any sacrifices so as to get what may never be in your reach again. Twenty years hence hundreds of people will be glad that they started to school NOW. Will you be one of the number?

A WELCOME FOR NEW STUDENTS

Berea is getting "good ready" for the coming of the students next Tuesday and Wednesday. There were more here than ever before during the fall term and a good many have stayed through the vacation. Great effort has been made to provide good rooms and board for all who are coming. The new hotel which will not be open for custom, is to be occupied by young ladies who will take their meals at the Ladies Hall across the street. The new hospital building is just opened and the old building is fixed up for boys' rooms.

Monday and Tuesday there will be people at all the trains to meet students who come in over the railroads from different points and distant states and Tuesday night there will be a general social in the great Chapel and an exhibition of moving pictures. By Wednesday noon we hope to have everybody settled for a glorious good term's work.

Of one thing you may be sure. Within four weeks you will know that you have more friends in Berea than at any other place in the world.

BENO

Note:—Beno is what the Filipinos use for whiskey.—Editor.

A soldier lad
Left home one day
Khaki clad
Smiling gay
Firm and straight
Was his gait
A nation's pride
But woe betide
He went to the Philippine islands.

He took to drink
Sold by the chink
He cut a swath
In a downward path
Got stupefied and thin
From Beno and gin,
His eyes did stare
With a raging glare
From Beno in the Philippine Islands.

Day by day
His hair turned gray
He raved and swore
He fought and tore
His case was sad
For he went mad
In a padded cell
He does rave and yell
Give me Beno from the Philippine Islands.

A warning true
For me and you
To never slip
Into Beno's grip
For the greatest wealth
Is a perfect health
So in life's long bout
Cut the Beno out
If you go to the Philippine islands.
P. S.

Young men take warning to this
If you go to the Philippines.
Curtis Burnham.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

Pittsburg Graft Grows—American Navy Second—Standard Oil Punished in Missouri—Many Lynchings in 1908—Need of Postal Bank.

PITTSBURG GRAFT:—The developments of the Pittsburg graft scandal show that the city is one of the worst governed in the country. Almost all the banks in the city have been involved, and the government has started special investigation of them. A great many cases of bribery of councilmen have been testified too, and it looks as if a lot of councilmen would go to jail. Andrew Carnegie has provided a fund of \$150,000 to help the prosecution. All of which goes to show that a free government is only good so long as good officers are elected, and that when a scoundrel gets in it is as bad as possible.

AMERICAN NAVY SECOND:—A year book issued by the clerk of the Senate Naval Committee shows that the U. S. now occupies the second place in the world so far as strength of its navy goes. There is a great spirit being made by other nations however, and unless we increase our building programme, we will soon be behind.

STANDARD OIL OUSTED:—The Standard Oil Co. and the Republic Oil Co., which belongs to it have been ousted from Missouri for maintaining a trust, and the Waters-Pierce Co., has been allowed to remain only after paying heavy fines and promising to be good.

LYNCHING IN 1908:—There were more lynchings in the last year than for several years past—88. Kentucky shows an increase, too. The spread of lawlessness is one of the most serious menaces of our government and no section is free from it, but it is worse in the South than elsewhere. Kentucky, with its night rider outrages has been the worst in all kinds of lawlessness, this year, but Mississippi, Texas and Georgia have had more lynchings.

FAIRMS FIRST NEED:—The Country Life Commission, whose meeting in Lexington was reported in these columns some time ago, is about to report to the President. It will say that one of the first and greatest needs of the country everywhere is a postal savings bank system and will urge that Congress establish one. Fortunately the Republican party is already pledged to this, and we may expect to have it in working order soon.

JAIL SENTENCE FOR LABOR LEADERS:—The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has sentenced Gompers, Mitchell, and Morrison, officials of the American Federation of Labor, to several months each in jail because they refused to obey an injunction issued in the Buck Stove Co. case. There is some doubt as to the legality of the injunction, and the labor men had appealed this, but instead of abiding by the decision of the court pending appeal, as good citizens usually do, they decided to disobey the court. The sentence is for contempt of court. An appeal has been allowed.

ABE REUF SENTENCED:—Abe Reuf, former political boss of San Francisco has been sentenced to fourteen years in the State penitentiary at San Quentin, California.

FIFTY KILLED:—Fifty men are dead as the result of a mine explosion in the Lick Branch mine at Ennis, W. Va. Thirty-eight men are buried in the debris and there is little hope of their recovery alive. There is little excitement at the mine. Women and children are bearing their grief in silence at their homes on the mountain sides.

PULLED PRESIDENT'S WHISKERS:—A crazy Frenchman attempted a new kind of insult of a public man last Friday by pulling the whiskers of the president of France. The aged President was walking in the park when he was jumped on from behind, and his whiskers pulled. He was not much hurt—the man was arrested and is said to be crazy.

FAILS FOR \$5,000,000:—H. W. Poor, a leading financier, and well known New York broker, has failed for \$5,000,000. It is claimed that his creditors will be paid. The cause of the failure has not been stated.

Oh watch, and fight, and pray!
The battle never give o'er;
Renew the conflict day by day,
And help divine implore.
Think not thy victory won,
Nor lay thy armor down;
Thy arduous fight will ne'er be done,
Till thou obtain thy crown!

The Iron Pot—Still a Mystery

By a Former Secret Service Man

Ex-Operative Tells of Cleverest of Counterfeiting Plots



"IT WAS THE VESSEL WHICH HAD HUNG OVER THE FIRE WHEN I VISITED THE COUNTERFEITERS."

HERE are few mysteries which are never cleared up," commenced Capt. Dickson, as he sat before the cheerful wood fire of his cozy study one night last winter. "Although some of them slumber for years among the things forgotten, until the denouement is accidentally developed by some person who, perhaps, never heard of the original matter. Such was the case which I have come to remember as that of 'The Iron Pot.' It was a vessel of this humble character that finally cleared up a great mystery and brought the guilty to justice.

"A St. Louis gang had their plant in a cleverly constructed cave in a suburban district. It was an artificial cave, dug back in the face of a clay and gravel bluff. The entrance was through the chimney of a poor Irish family, a circumstance that diverted suspicion from it and one to which is partly due the long immunity the gang enjoyed.

"There was no scrap of metal, no coins, chemicals, or other thing used in the art. Only the machine and a few wrenches and similar tools. The gang had skipped out. The Irishman was half-witted, and his wife was too clever to be caught in the traps we laid for her. We had made a water-haul, except for the machine, which was destroyed. The cave was filled up. Acting under orders from Washington we maintained secrecy about the entire matter and nothing of it got into the newspapers.

"I found one thing in the shanty which might or might not offer a clue to the counterfeiters. It was an empty envelope bearing the postmark of an obscure railroad station in the swampland district of northeastern Arkansas. I had long ago learned that it is the scintillating insignificant things that lead to the discovery of criminals, and while this envelope might mean nothing, on the other hand, it might be of the greatest importance. It had been found beneath the sheet of metal on which the cook stove stood, the tip of one corner, discolored and grimy, attracting my attention. I had secured it and pocketed it without attracting attention.

"If the gang had never existed it could not have disappeared more effectually. We were face to face with a blank wall. This made us the more anxious to capture the counterfeiters. As nothing better offered, the chief

suggested that I follow up the clue of the empty envelope.

"With as cumbersome and complete an outfit as every city sportsman carries into the woods with him, I left the trail one day at the wayside station which bore the name of the postmark. Securing a guide and cook, in the person of a lanky native, I had my truck hauled out to the St. Francis river, only two miles distant, where I pitched camp and made preparations for an indefinite stay.

"By making inquiry of my visitors, I learned that about five miles down the river were camped, in a snug cabin built by themselves, three gentlemen from parts unknown. They maintained the place as a sort of club and had spent the spring season there. They left about March and were gone until October, when they returned one night and again took possession of their cabin. Our raid on the cave had been made on the 15th of October, and this caused me to think that perhaps the empty envelope was making good.

"As the three gentlemen did not deign to visit my camp, I decided to make a call upon them.

"I started out in a folding canvas canoe, late in the afternoon, and arrived in the vicinity of their camp just at nightfall. With a sharp cypress tree, aided by a jagged cut from my hunting knife, I succeeded in punching a bad hole in the bottom of the canoe, and with the boat rapidly filling with water, I landed just after sunset at the very door of their cabin. The three men were at home and they welcomed me with the open hospitality of campers, insisting that I spend the night with them. This was just what I had been playing for.

"It was easy to see that the men were crooks. There is always something to disclose the counterfeiters. If the observer is only sufficiently versed in their ways and mannerisms to recognize the telltale signs, I was pretty sure, before the evening was over, that these were the men who had done the job in St. Louis.

"Nothing about the cabin was the least bit suspicious. A large iron pot bubbled invitingly over the open fire, the fragrant odor of boiling meat issuing from under its lid when the steam pushed it up on one side. A steaming haunch of venison, cooking with some vegetables and dumplings, was produced from the pot for our supper, which was served soon after my arrival. In the center of the room was a big table, crudely constructed of heavy oak timbers. The cabin was well

lighted, the lamps being of expensive character and great brilliancy. Guns and fishing tackle and hunting trophies of every kind gave the cabin the atmosphere of a sportsman's club.

"The men talked freely of everything but themselves. They spoke of many cities, but never of their homes. They told me they were college chums who had always made it a custom to spend a few months together each fall in the woods. They were clever men and readily passed for the lawyer, the doctor and the merchant, the characters they respectively pretended to be. The one to whom the other two deferred in everything was a large, powerful man with clean-shaven face and a jaw like a bulldog. His face was too shrewd to be pleasant. He watched me furtively, a slaver, amused smile playing about the corners of his mobile mouth. That smile spoke volumes. It made me lie awake all night. It seemed to say that he knew my real character, and therefore I thought it best to keep on the watch. The man seemed capable of offering me personal violence. But the night passed away without incident. After breakfast, I repaired the leak in my canoe and paddled slowly upstream, trying to figure out where I had seen the big man with the square jaw before.

"While I was smoking a last cigar before retiring that evening, it came to me where I had seen him. It was on a street car in St. Louis, on one occasion when I was shadowing the shanty at the cave. He had been on the same car and had kept his seat when I alighted near the but. He had looked at me then as if he wanted to know me the next time he saw me. I was assured that he was one of the counterfeiters, as I made up my mind to arrest the three of them the first thing next morning.

"Here I learned a lesson in procrastination. While I hastily gobbled down my breakfast the next day, a trapper, who camped near by and who had gone to the village the night before for supplies, happened along and told me a most disconcerting bit of news. The three men had taken French leave. They had caught a through freight about midnight, taking little or no baggage with them. I hastened to the village, and although I worked the single telephone wire to its utmost capacity, the three men succeeded in making their escape.

"Sending a full cipher report to Washington, I repaired to the cabin in the swamps and made a careful search of it. Everything within was in the

Captain Dickson Relates Tale—He Tells of Encountering Desperado Gang and the Ultimate Consequences—Man with Bulldog Jaw and His Daring Escape from the Grip of the Law. ♦ ♦ ♦ ♦

greatest confusion. Clothing and shells, guns and fishing tackle were strewn about the floor, evidencing a precipitate departure. It was tantalizing to again allow the criminals to escape. I felt deeply chagrined, and resolved never again to put off a matter of this kind. The men had forestalled me by only a few hours, for I had intended arresting them that morning and there had been nothing in their conduct during my visit to their cabin to indicate that they thought of flight.

"In one corner of the cabin, beneath the very bunk on which I had slept, there was an excavation three feet square and as many deep. The cover was down and dirt was strewn over it which gave it the same appearance as the dirt floor of the house. I discovered it by a hollow sound when I tapped over the spot. It was empty.

"I noticed the absence of the pot which had supplied my supper, but it was rather a subconscious notice of it. The fact really made no appreciable impression on me at the time, nor did it, in fact, until more than a year had passed. It was then recalled by a newspaper dispatch under date of the small village.

"Some of the boys in the village had appropriated the cabin as a sort of clubhouse, after the three men had fled. They would spend Saturdays there, fishing and swimming and hunting, immediately in front of the cabin was a steep bank, and the river widened out into a broad, deep pool which afforded good fishing and swimming. The boys would throw white pebbles into this hole and dive for them from the bank. One of them had struck his head against something hard at the bottom of the river and had been pulled up a corpse, his skull having been fractured by the impact of the blow.

"The others investigated and found a large iron pot half buried in the soft mud. Its cover was sealed down and its weight had been so great the boys couldn't lift it from its cozy bed. The dispatch stated that the pot was to be raised and its contents examined.

"I was in Little Rock when I read this dispatch and, without waiting for instructions from headquarters, I boarded the first train and set out for the village. I was in a state of feverish excitement, fearing I would arrive there after the pot had been secured. I wanted to be the first to view its contents. I felt sure I knew what was in it.

"After a journey that seemed interminable I arrived at the village and inquired about the pot. My fears had been groundless. With the indifference so characteristic in country people the villagers had forgotten, after the funeral of the unfortunate young man the incident of the pot. While there had been some talk of raising it, no one had taken the lead, and there the matter had rested.

"Securing a team of mules and some strong ropes and chains, I drove out to the cabin. My diet of much diving I succeeded in fastening the chains about the pot and had my assistant drag it out upon the bank. It was the vessel which had hung over the fire when I had visited the counterfeiters in their lair. Then I remembered its absence, when I had searched the hut after their departure. It was sealed with paraffin and sealing wax, and not a drop of water had passed the lid.

"I contained a complete set of engravers' tools, several bottles of powerful acids, glass stopped and sealed, a number of bars of silver, some three hundred odd counterfeit silver dollars, and the dies with which they had been stamped out. The dies were thickly coated with wax and were as bright and fresh as when they heat out the false coins in the secret cave.

"After swearing my assistant to secrecy, I returned to headquarters with my booty.

"Not many weeks later two of the men were captured. I had given the department a minute description of them, after their unceremonious departure, and its vast machinery had been set in motion for their apprehension. It is a maxim of the service that a man once a counterfeiter is always a counterfeiter. This rule held good with reference to two of the men, at least, for they were captured and convicted of another job. The incidents I have just related were not introduced in evidence against them and consequently escaped the press. The man with the bulldog jaw escaped completely at that time, but I met with him, years after, under circumstances neither of us will forget so long as we live."

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EXPERIMENT IN LAMB FEEDING IN THE WEST

Results Obtained from Various Feed Combinations—By G. E. Morton, Wyoming.

The Wyoming experiment station have just concluded a year's investigation in lamb feeding with a view to ascertaining the best ration.

Three experiments were carried on at the same time. Previous experiments with small numbers of lambs had shown that oats and oil meal seemed to balance the native hay ration about as well as any grains tried. Therefore, one lot of 40 lambs was fed this ration and another lot was fed alfalfa hay and corn. Shropshire-Merino cross-bred lambs were used.

A comparison of peas in the field and pea hay was made with two lots of Cotswold grade lambs, having 40 lambs in each lot.

All the lambs were fed in uncovered yards protected by a high board fence, with the exception of the lambs, upon peas in the field. These were run in small areas fenced with woven wire, the fences being moved as necessary.

The lambs liked it, however, and showed a steady appetite for it. There was not the slightest difficulty in getting them to eat it at the start.

The lambs eating pea hay made the low gain of 16.9 pounds per head in 14 weeks. It required 1,472 pounds of the hay to produce 100 pounds gain in live weight. This poor showing for pea hay is borne out by the results gotten with Lot 10, which contained a very different class of lambs and was not carried on in comparison with Lot 6, but which shows a still poorer gain of only 5.8 pounds per head in 14 weeks.

The pea hay seemed very unsatisfactory, and while nothing is definitely established by this experiment with regard to the amount of pea hay needed for the production of 100 pounds gain, yet it can be definitely stated that it gives unsatisfactory results for fattening lambs. The lambs do not



Showing Type of Lambs Used in Experiment.

and the lambs driven to a corral at night.

The alfalfa hay used was good first cutting, the sweet clover was coarse and stemmy; the pea hay was somewhat overripe; the native hay was mixed wild grasses, containing a considerable quantity of wire-grass.

The corn and barley were from Nebraska; the split was raised on the Laramie plains; and the oil meal was old process.

The lambs on native hay ate less than those fed alfalfa, and the lambs fed pea hay ate only 200 pounds of hay per head, which was less than the amount of hay and grain eaten by any other lot.

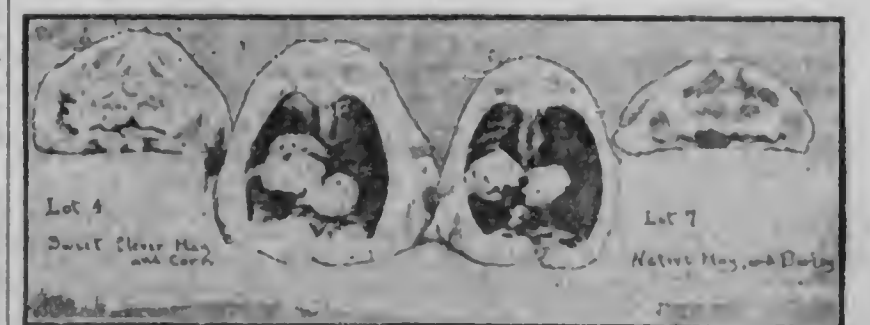
Lots 1 and 3 constituted a second trial of native hay, oats, and oil meal, in comparison with alfalfa hay and corn. In experiments conducted the previous winter with small lots of lambs upon various grain rations and native hay, the ration made up of native hay, oats and oil meal proved to

get enough roughage, and have the scours almost constantly. What gain is made is chiefly framework and muscle and little fat. Pea hay that was well cured before the stalks became straggly, undoubtedly would show better results than those given above, but when compared with alfalfa and corn the pea hay is a poor ration.

By comparing Lots 7 and 8 we find that Scotch barley and bald barley are practically equal in value when fed with native hay and oil meal. A study of Lot 9 shows that split is not nearly equal to either bald or Scotch barley when fed with native hay and oil meal, giving a gain of only 13.3 pounds in 14 weeks, or less than a pound a week per head.

The peas in the field gave a gain of 18.3 pounds per head in 14 weeks; .95 of an acre was required for the production of 100 pounds gain. An acre of the peas supported six lambs for 14 weeks.

The pea hay fed in a corral pro-



Lamb Cuts That Tell Their Own Story.

be the best of those tried, the lambs making a gain of 17.4 pounds per head in 14 weeks, against 23.6 pounds made by the lot on alfalfa hay and corn. The present experiment with 40 lambs in each lot shows an average gain of 20.3 pounds in 14 weeks by the lambs on native hay, oats, and oil meal, and 34.3 pounds by the lambs on alfalfa hay and corn.

The amount of feed required was 607 pounds of native hay, 460 pounds of oats, and 25 pounds of oil meal for 100 pounds of gain. In the previous experiment 574 pounds of hay, 531 pounds of oats, and 86 pounds of oil meal were required for 100 pounds gain.

The results of these two experiments indicate that the native hay, oats, and oil meal ration will produce somewhat less than two-thirds the gain produced by alfalfa hay and corn in the same length of time, and also requires considerably more feed to produce 100 pounds gain.

Wild sweet clover is common along irrigation ditches and in waste spots, and since it withstands alkali well and gives a heavy tonnage of hay, it should prove a desirable hay crop in many sections. Stockmen commonly believe that sweet clover is useless as a forage plant, but cattle and sheep will eat the growing plant if it is not too large and coarse, and the experiment here reported shows that lambs eat the hay readily and make good gains from it.

Comparing Lots 4 and 5, we find that the sweet clover lambs made an average gain of 20.7 pounds in 14 weeks while the alfalfa lambs made 34.4 pounds gain. The former ate one-sixth more hay, somewhat more corn, and a small amount of oil meal. The larger consumption of sweet clover hay was due to the fact that it was cut late and was very coarse and

duced 5.8 pounds gain in the same length of time; 3,470 pounds of the pea hay were required for 100 pounds gain. The results from the pea hay were wholly unsatisfactory.

YIELDS OF BARLEY

The highest yield of six-rowed barley in 1907 at the Ontario experiment station was produced from a special strain originated from a selection from the Mansbury barley, originated at the college in 1906. The college has produced a considerable number of hybrid barleys by using the Mansbury as one of the parents. Of six varieties of two-rowed barleys grown for 14 years in succession two-rowed Canadian, Jarman, selected headless and New Zealand Chovaller ranked first in yield, with 64.6, 63.8 and 62.2 bushels per acre, respectively.

Of the hullless variety grown for 14 years in succession, Guy Mayle ranked first with 45.3 bushels. Purple second with 45.4 bushels, and Black Hullless third with 44.9 bushels. The last mentioned variety is the most extensively grown throughout Ontario. Winter barley at the college for 11 years has given an average yield of 56.5 bushels of grain and 1.3 tons of straw per acre. In 1907, of three winter varieties, Teaness was the most productive, yielding 33.4 bushels per acre. During the past 14 years winter barley has been completely killed out on three occasions.

Improving the Farm.—One of the quickest, best and cheapest ways to improve the farm is to put it down to clover, field and pasture bogs upon it. Cowpeas can be used in the same way.

The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

PHONE. 12.

BEREA, KY.

Berea and Vicinity.

GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

DR. BEST, DENTIST

CITY PHONE 183

OFFICE OVER POST OFFICE

Watch Night Services at the Chapel tonight, 9:30 to 11:30 which is true midnight. Prof. Robertson will tell of the progress of Christ's Kingdom for the past year. Dr. Thomson will lead a Praise Meeting (Bring a word about your blessings) and Rev. Brandenburg and Pres. Frost will preach. Coffee served at 9:30.

There will be a Union Watchnight service in College Chapel from 9:30 to 11:30 (real midnight) on the last day of the year with a praise meeting and addresses by Prof. Robertson, Rev. Brandenburg and Pres. Frost.

Every one should remember that the Winter Term begins Wednesday, Jan. 6th. The first exercise is public worship in the College Chapel at 8 a. m. All classes begin their exercises that afternoon, nearly all of them meeting at 1:30. This means that registration must be completed at that time. The offices will all be open on Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock and every one who is in town should register then. Students who are coming from away or returning from their vacation, should aim to be here Tuesday noon without fail.

The annual meeting of the Union church will be held in its house of worship on Saturday of this week. The ladies of the church will serve dinner at noon, and all members of the church with their families are expected to sit at the tables together. This includes students who are members of the Union church. After dinner the business meeting of the church will be held, with reports of the past year's work, and election of officers. While it is desired that all who can do so remain for the business session, those who may find it impossible to do so are urged to take dinner with the church.

A. E. Thomson, Pastor.

Frank Myers is a visitor in town. Mr. and Mrs. Logsdon of Panola were in town last week for the wedding of their grandson.

L. E. Hamilton, of near Wildie, who has recently moved to Longview, Ill., was with home folks over Christmas, and called in town Monday.

Mr. J. T. Scribner who lives on Center St. is the last victim in the series of fires which have occurred in Berea this fall. The blaze was caused by a lamp in the upper part of the house. It was discovered and extinguished before much damage was done.

The ladies of the Frisella Club made about twenty-five people happy Christmas with the proceeds of their bazaar held at Mrs. S. R. Baker's store.

Dr. Cowley's office has been moved from the industrial building to the new Hospital where he will receive patients at the usual hours.

Miss Ethel Todd of Oberlin, former Registrar of Berea College is spending the holiday vacation with Miss Lotta Osborne at Palmyra, Ohio.

Miss Ruth Todd is spending the holidays with her mother.

H. V. Porter of Minneapolis is spending the holidays with his cousin, Mrs. Stanley Frost.

Misses Annabel Scudder and Mildred Turner spent Sunday with Miss Besse Vaughn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hayes were given a surprise party by about twenty of their friends Tuesday night in commemoration of the fortieth anniversary of their wedding.

Miss Margaret Wallace returned home Monday after a delightful visit with her brother Allen at Jellico, Tenn.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Pigg of Tuscola, Ill., are here visiting Mr. Pigg's parents and relatives.

Miss Nettie Oldham spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. Bert Coddington.

Miss Emma Soper of Lancaster is visiting her sister Mrs. Wallace.

Dr. and Mrs. Best spent a few days last week with Mrs. Best's parents at Combs, Ky.

Miss Bettie Lewis entertained a number of her friends at her home last Saturday night.

Mr. Leonard Isaacs and sister Estella of Valley View have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Baker for the past few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Will Duncan returned home Monday from a short trip to Winchester and Paris.

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. Gabbard entertained a few of their young friends at their home last Monday night.

Miss Clara Alcorn of Corbin, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. Jno. Dean visited home folks Saturday and Sunday.

Misses Malinda and Ella Harrison returned home Monday from a visit with friends in Richmond.

Miss Patti Moyers who has been teaching at Alcorn has returned home.

Miss Grace Baker visited her grandmother and grandfather at Wallington last week.

Miss Helen Murphy writes from Louisville, Ky., that her address has changed from 2402 to 2006 Third Ave.

Agent Hower entertained his office force and a few friends at a stag dinner last Saturday night.

PURE FOOD LAW

For the information and guidance of the wholesale and retail dealers in oysters and others concerned.

Paragraph 1 of Section 4 of the pure food law of the State of Kentucky as enacted by the General Assembly of 1908 deems an article of food adulterated.

"If any substance or substances be mixed or packed with it so as to reduce, lower or injuriously affect its quality or strength."

Under this paragraph of the law oyster dealers of this State are warned that the addition of ice or water to shucked oysters constitutes an adulteration.

Jobbers and dealers receiving shucked oysters from packers should not accept them when ice or water has been added, and retailers are cautioned not to add ice to oysters nor to dilute them with water.

M. A. Scovell, Director, Kentucky Agricultural Experiment Station.

WANTED:—To hear from Sydney Griffith or Sydney Gilliland or his heirs, last heard of in Virginia.

W. F. Champ, Executor of W. P. Griffith's estate.

FOR SALE OR RENT

Forty-three acres of good land, 3 acres fine for tobacco, 7 acres meadow, 6 acres timber. Rest oat and corn land.

Silas L. Williams, Berea, Ky.

YOUR SUBSCRIPTIONS DESIRED.

Subscriptions to all leading publications, daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly are offered at special rates.

Your patronage solicited.

Ralph E. Ellis, Agent.

FOR SALE

A good farm of about 50 acres two miles north of Berea. Plenty of wood and water. A bargain if sold at once.

H. K. Richardson, Berea, Ky.

NOTICE.

J. E. Dalton will return to his old shop on Golden place, Jan. 1, 1909 and you should call there then for horse-shoeing, repair work and all kinds of blacksmithing.

FOR SALE:—Seven farms, ranging from 50 to 370 acres. All good land, most all in grass. Some very good blue grass, good houses and orchards. Will sell on reasonable terms. One mile from Panola.

Robert Lakes, Panola, Ky.

FARM FOR RENT.

Good farm at Brassfield, For sale or rent. Possession given at once. Apply to W. D. Logsdon, Berea, Ky., or J. P. Logsdon, Panola, Ky.

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Use Zaring's Patent Flour

And do not fail to visit our store when in need of something good to eat.

We carry a complete line of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and vegetables.

THE CLEAN STORE

H. R. Prather

Successor to Golden Grocery Company.

Phone 184

Main Street.

Opposite Citizen Office

College Items

HERE AND THERE

Andrew Ross writes to Dr. Thomson from Cortland, Oswego Co., that the Lord has specially blessed his work there since his ordination at Berea a few weeks ago. He has had several conversions among the boys of his parish.

Everett J. Burritt, a former Berea student, writes from Saginaw, Mich., that he has a good position with a gas company there.

Prof. Geo. N. Ellis is in Atlanta, Ga., attending a convention of the Southern Educational Association.

Mr. Eugene Thomson celebrated his birthday Monday night with a dinner party. A pleasant evening was spent. Those present were Misses Ruth Putnam, Edith Ellis, Elizabeth Marsh, Mary Pickering, and Messrs. Seward Marsh, Ralph Osborne, and Norman Frost.

Howard Clark writes from Casper, Wyoming, that he is teaching school and enjoying western life on a sheep ranch about fifteen miles from town.

Miss Lillie Christman who has been teaching school this fall expects to be in school next term.

Pres. Frost and Prof. Dodge addressed the Colored State Educational Association at Winchester. Prof. Dodge on Tuesday night and Pres. Frost Wednesday night.

The students are enjoying a series of socials given by the faculty. Saturday night a Gymnasium exhibit was held in the Tabernacle. On Tuesday night Miss Corwin entertained the Upper Chapel students, and Mrs. Hill the lower. Wednesday night the Lower Chapel enjoyed a candy-pull with Miss Cameron, while the Upper Chapel was entertained at the President's house.

The C. E. Society will be responsible for the fun Friday night. The closing social of the vacation will be at the chapel Saturday night. Mr. Dick will provide music for the evening and Prof. Lewis will give a stereopticon lecture.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

I have a good, well watered farm for sale, lying 2 1/2 miles northeast of Berea on the waters of Silver Creek. Contains 150 acres, be the same more or less—about 55 acres in timber, and a good lot of saw timber on it; the remainder of said land in a very good state of cultivation, fairly good fencing, about 175 rods of which is wire. Good comfortable dwelling house and good out buildings. Apply to S. B. Davidson, R. F. D. 1, Berea, Ky.

FOR SALE.

One nice six room dwelling located in Panola, Madison County on the L. & A. R. R. second lot from church in a nice neighborhood, near good school. Large lot fronting Main St. Lot is 100 feet front by 300 feet in length. Good spring and house. Fair barn and all necessary out buildings. An ideal home for a pensioner, doctor or any one else. Price \$500. Please write at once or come and see for yourself as this will sell.

Fred Cox.

HARGIS JURY HUNG

Irvine, Ky., Dec. 26.—The jury reported to Judge Adams at 2 o'clock this afternoon that they were still unable to reach a verdict in the Beach Hargis case and they were finally discharged by the court.

Immediately afterward Judge D. D. Redwine, of the defense, made a motion for ball for the patriote, and the motion will be argued before Judge Adams next Monday morning.

It was stated after court adjourned that the jury stood nine for acquittal and three for conviction and this plea will be made to the court in the argument of the defense for ball. It is said Elbert Hargis will bitterly oppose the granting of ball to the patriote.

SENT BACK BY COURT.

After considering the case for more than an hour again this morning, the jury sitting in final judgment in the case of Beach Hargis, filed into the court room and reported to Judge Adams that they were unable to agree and asked that they be discharged.

Judge Adams refused to grant this request, however, and instructed the twelve men to go back to their room and make another effort to reach a verdict.

CASE GOES TO JURY.

The noted case went to the jury at noon of Christmas day after an exhaustive argument by Attorney A. F. Byrd, who closed for the prosecution. He made an effective speech during which he bitterly scored the patriote, and did not spare Attorneys Young and Bach, of the defense, and Mrs. Hargis, the widow of the victim and mother of the prisoner.

Senator W. O. Bradley, who closed for the defense, made a masterly plea for the accused son, and the crowd that thronged the court room was moved to tears by his dramatic recital of the alleged wrongs inflicted on his son by the Breathitt feud leader and the devotion of the prisoner's mother.

The next trial of Hargis was set for April 19, 1909.

Hamilton, O., Letter

Hamilton, O., Dec. 28.—Christmas was celebrated very quietly in Hamilton. Business was suspended and many family reunions took place. Special services were held in different churches. The first Baptist church gave a Christmas entertainment last Tuesday night by the Sunday school.—Christmas has passed without any snow here and there has been little rain since last May. This has been the driest summer and autumn known to many in this part of the state.—Ohio is making a record as a local option state, having voted 63 dry counties with 9 wet out of 88. There are 16 remaining to be voted on under the Rose County law.—The Salvation Army distributed almost 300 dinners to the poor of Hamilton Christmas.—Employees of Niles Tool Works Co. presented the associated Charities with \$40 in gold to help the poor, Christmas.—Mr. Granville Johnson is almost ready to move into his new dwelling on Cleveland Ave.—Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Ecker spent Christmas with home folks in Cold Spring, Ky.—Jack Simpson and William Emery two Kentucky boys had

THE MARKET

Berea Prices

Potatoes, Irish per bu. \$1.00
Cabbage, 3c per lb.
Apples, 35-50c per pk.
Eggs per doz. 25c.
Butter per lb. 20c.
Bacon, per lb. 11-15c.
Hams per lb. 15c.
Lard, per lb. 12 1/2 and 12c.
Chicken on foot per lb. 8c.
Hens on foot per lb. 8c.
Fowls, per lb. 35c.
Oats, 60c.
Corn 60c.
Wheat per bu. \$0.90.
Ties, No. 1, L. & N. 8 1/2 x 6 x 8, 45c; culls, 20c.

Live Stock

Louisville, Dec. 29, 1908.

CATTLE—Shipping steers 4 25 5 50
Beef steers 3 00 4 50
Fat heifers and cows 3 00 4 10
Cutters 2 00 3 00
Canners 1 00 2 00
Bulls 2 00 3 50
Feeders 3 00 4 50
Stockers 2 00 3 75
Choice milch cows 35 00 45 00
Common to fair 10 00 30 00
CALVES—Best 6 50 7 00
Medium 4 00 5 50
Common 2 50 4 00
HOGS—160 lbs and up 6 10
130 to 160 lbs 5 50
Pigs 4 60 5 00
Roughs, 5 40 down
SHEEP—East lambs 4 00 5 00
Culls 2 50 4 00
Fat sheep 3 00 down
Mess pork \$12 50.

HAMS—Choice, sugar cured, light and special cure, 11 1/2 and 11 3/4 c, heavy to medium 11 1/2 c.
Breakfast bacon, 15c.
Sides 10 1/2 c.
Bellies, 13c.
Dried beef, 12c.
Shoulders 8 1/2 c.
LARD—Pure tierces 11c; tub 11 1/2 c; pure leaf, tierces 12 1/2 c; firkins 12 1/2 c; tubs 12 1/2 c.
EGGS—Case count, 25c.
BUTTER—Packing, 17 1/2 c; creamery, 30 lb. tubs, 29c; prints, 29 1/2 c.
POULTRY—Hens 8 1/2 c; roosters, 4c; springers, 9 to 11c; ducks, 9c, young 5 to 9c; turkeys 14 and 15c; geese 7c, rabbits, \$1.25, squirrels, \$1.00.
WHEAT—No. 2 red, \$1.07 1/2.
OATS—New No. 3 white 53c; No. 3 mixed 52c.
CORN—No. 3 white, 63 1/2 c; No. 3 mixed 61 1/2 c.

some trouble Christmas as a result of jealousy over a young lady. It is reported that Simpson shot Emery thru the right arm and in the right side. Simpson escaped arrest and Emery is in the Mercy Hospital.

Having a Shy at Literature.

A young professor of mathematics, Immae at mathematics and games, dangerous at chess, capable of Haydn on the violin, once said to me, after listening to some chat on books: "Yes; I must take up literature." As though saying: "I was rather forgetting literature. However, I've polished off all these other things. I'll have a shy at literature now."—Arnold Bennett, in T. P.'s Weekly.

Self-Made Men.

Of course everybody likes and respects self-made men. It is a great deal better to be made in that way than not to be made at all.—Oliver Wendell Holmes.

Remedy for Hoarseness.

Bake a lemon for 20 minutes in moderate oven; then open at one end and dig out the inside; sweeten with sugar or molasses, and eat. This will relieve hoarseness and remove pressure from the lungs.

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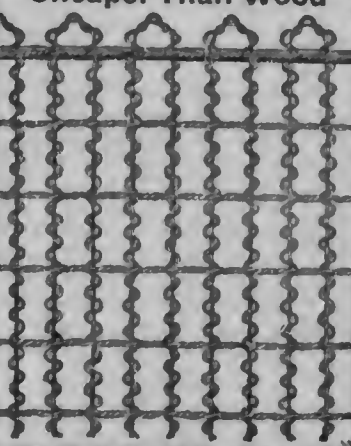
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Abused Nevada Law.

Nevada passed a law several years ago allowing hunters to shoot wild horses and to sell their hides. This opened the way to a new and profitable industry, and within a few years 15,000 wild horses were killed. But the hunters got to shooting horses that were branded and shod, and upon the plea of the ranchmen the legislature repealed the law.

Ancient Mining Center.

An Egyptian mining center—probably worked as early as 2500 B. C.—was in the eastern desert, between the Red sea and the Nile. The lately discovered remains described by C. J. Alford include small irregular stone huts, arranged in groups of two or three, to towns large enough for 1,000 men.

Every Month

writes Mrs. E. Fournier of Lake Charles, La., "I used to suffer from headache, backache, side ache, pressing-down pains, and could hardly walk. At last I took Cardui, and now I feel good all the time.

TAKE CARDUI

It Will Help You

Cardui is a medicine that has been found to act upon the cause of most women's pains, strengthening the weakened womanly organs, that suffer because their work is too hard for them.

It is not a pain "killer," but a true female remedy, composed of purely vegetable ingredients, perfectly harmless and recommended for all sick women, old or young. Try Cardui. Women's Relief.

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Dress Goods and Trimmings

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Berea, Kentucky

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A family newspaper for all that is right, true and interesting.

Published every Thursday at Berea, Ky.

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Stanley Frost, Editor and Manager

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KENTUCKY PRESS ASSOCIATION.



How can you expect everything in a summer resort circular to be on the square?

As a high flyer Count Zeppelin shows remarkable ability to keep a cool head.

To be wholly up to date, New York's new 900-foot office building ought to have an airship platform on the cupola.

The Mexican revolutionists have at least demonstrated their ability to make as much noise as their neighbors to the south.

Commander Peary has begun his dash for the north pole, but interest in several dashes for the pennant pole will not diminish.

One would think at first blush that 5,000 policemen could whip all the women in the British empire, but suffragettes are different.

Seven of the sons and daughters of the Merstham (England) centennarian, Mrs. Maynard, married seven brothers and sisters named King.

One hundred and three men were killed and about 200 badly injured by the explosion aboard the French battleship *Jena*, March 12, 1907.

A few orders marked "banished" would help the Kaiser a lot in getting rid of that court scandal which has too many of the evidences of longevity.

There is such a great demand for farm hands out in Kansas now that the farmers are willing to take college boys, if nothing better can be had.

The outrage of being compelled to have a peaceful election, exclaims the Buffalo Courier, is enough to drive the people of Panama to riot and revolution.

Two new electrical journals appeared recently about the same time bearing the same name. One comes from New York, and the other from Chicago.

The soldiers out in Colorado are experimenting with condensed meat capsules. With the prevailing meat prices it won't be long before we'll all have to do the same thing.

Abram Schaeffer, who resides near Elizabethtown, Pa., made a vow in 1856 that if James Buchanan should be elected president he would never part with his mustache.

Alfred G. Vanderbilt complains that his income has been reduced to but a little more than \$800,000 a year. And the courts want him to pay anybody out of that! Poor Alf!

Four times a St. Louis man approached the altar before he had the nerve to go through the ceremony of marriage. That is the kind of husband many girls would fight to get.

The water in Lake Erie is higher than it has previously been within the memory of the oldest inhabitants. For some reason nobody has seen fit to blame it on the Chicago drainage canal.

Taxis in London, as in New York, are a marked success, and the hansom is being crowded out. There are 756 taxis on the streets, 2,600 taxicabs on order and 1,700 licensed drivers.

The use of the gas engine on the farm is growing more popular every year. In the last two years 50,000 of these motors were purchased by farmers and the demand this year has every indication of being greater.

According to the figures for the last year available Americans used the telephone 3,630,000,000 times, as against 3,114,641,691 times abroad. In Europe, with its five times greater population, there were 1,726,880 subscribers, as compared to 2,241,367 in the United States.

Twelve members of one family suffering from what doctors call "lazy disease" are quarantined on the lawn of a New York hospital. One form of lazy disease is almost an epidemic these hot days, but its victims would "perk up" before they would be quarantined. The other name of the particular malady first mentioned, it may be worth while to say, is uncleanliness.

SO WAGS THE WORLD

By ANNE WARNER

(Copyright, by Hobbs-Merrill Co.)

February first.

My birthday and I exceedingly merry thereof having in divers friends and much good wine beside two parties and more of all than we could eat and drink had we been doubled. Afterwards to the playhouse and a very good play and hence to a supper the which most hot and comforting with a butt of brandy and divers cocktails and they being very full did make great sport and joke me that I had never taken a wife to which I replied, neatly saying that for my part in my twenties did feel myself too young and in my thirties did never chance upon one comely and to my taste at which great applause. The applause being over did continue my speech and say that in my forties had had little time to think of aught but my own personal affairs, but that now being come to my fifties was well disposed to share them and they did all drink to that and smash their glasses with right good cheer prophesying my marriage and drinking long life to her and me. My mind then a blank but home in some shape and the maid did get me to my room and what a head this morning! Misliketh me much to be think me how I did comport myself, but a man is 50 but once.

To mine office where did buy and sell as usual.

February eighth.

To dine with H. Nevil and his wife and she a monstrous pleasant lady and the dinner good only the wine poor and my vest too tight which vastly misliketh me, I being loth to grow stout and yet all at odds with my

September sixteenth.

My wife not well and strangely indisposed towards me yawning unduly and complaining that life is dull, yet gay enough for others and of a great joy over riding horseback with Lasselle.

To my office and H. Nevil all excitement over his margins.

October twentieth.

Returned this day from a trip to the coast and find my wife no better although the doctor bath been with her each day. She saith the doctor adviseth quiet until spring.

November sixth.

My wife most nervous and there being no peace with her did discuss the same with Lasselle today and although unmarried yet did sympathize much and advise for me with a right good will telling me of a place in southern France where he had been and the same beyond all else for the nerves only lonely but that not so bad since he proposed going there this winter himself and can see after my wife somewhat the which greatly to my relief and so home and did discourse thereon with Mistress Badminton the which drew a long face and plain to see was dead against the plan the which putting me in a fine temper with what a woman hath for brains.

When rising and A. H. & C. going down comes H. Nevil short to borrow the which crowneth my fury his niece being so far from making me happy and he being the cause of all. But did indorse two notes for him and so home and to bed with a bad grace and glad that my wife has betaken herself to another room.

December ninth.

From the dock and my wife do be gone and now we may look for some peace the which had enough needed.

December tenth.

Come H. Nevil all distraught to say that it is about at the clubs that my wife will have a divorce and marry the doctor, on the which hearing I much annoyed and summon Mrs. Badminton who denyth the doctor but asserteth Lasselle.

To mine office and D. & E. going up comes H. Nevil to borrow again the gall of which doth take me greatly.

January seventeenth.

Am all of a taking for that the papers in my wife's divorce do be filed into me this day and great to do when I learn that the cause she declareth is Sarah Badminton a woman as little comely as never was and mine own cousin. Verily the ways of a wife be past understanding.

April eleventh.

Free this day and being free comes Mrs. Badminton weeping and declareth she be ruined if I marry her not next the which doth so overcome me that ere I have time to rally she hath kissed me and called me her's.

To my office with a heavy heart having no assurance of how this second marriage will turn out and little hope but seeing H. Nevil with a long face did refuse to give him any inside information the which led to his going under about noon to my great joy for it was he who did get me in this marrying habit.

February first.

My birthday and Lord what eating and drinking the which being good beyond compare my wife staying in the partry to keep the whole in trim and all my friends discoursing on my joy the which is truly great she being so plain that a man will never look at her and so loving that she adareth me come smiles come frowns.

But that which doth astonish me much is that H. Nevil telleth me that she that was once my wife is of exceeding content with Lasselle a piece of news which I can scarce ere I comparing him with myself.

June seventh (the Mountains).

Married this day and to do in a turmoil what being all a-rage and me forced to go home to dress before noon. Did scarce know where I was with Extras being cried outside the church window and H. Nevil giving the bride away and on the wrong side of the market by my advice. The bride hystericly in the carriage and at the station wept so that I was fair beside myself. Did betink me to kiss

her in the train, but small comfort to either. What will become of my affairs I know not, this place being all without stock reports and I half mad and with naught to pass the time.

August tenth.

This do be the hottest summer in many years and lest I forget to set it down more mad dogs than can well be handled. My wife very hystericly and forever in a snock and declareth she would be dead and married life a delusion, the which opinion I take small issue with having my hands full of business and Lasselle forever at my heels with our affair of the mine not to speak of H. Nevil which waiteth continually over how he was caught short in the month of June. Beshrew me if I repent not of June on mine own behalf but am determined to live properly and so have dispatched a messenger to my cousin Sarah had minton asking that she come to keep niece home.

August twentieth.

Come Sarah Badminton this day and Lord but a plain woman, being flat like into a board from her heels up unto her head.

Last night to the play where comes Lasselle and makes very merry and telleth jokes the which of great amusement to my wife while I find no mirth therein.

To my office where did buy and sell as usual.

September sixteenth.

My wife not well and strangely indisposed towards me yawning unduly and complaining that life is dull, yet gay enough for others and of a great joy over riding horseback with Lasselle.

To my office and H. Nevil all excitement over his margins.

October twentieth.

Returned this day from a trip to the coast and find my wife no better although the doctor bath been with her each day. She saith the doctor adviseth quiet until spring.

November sixth.

My wife most nervous and there being no peace with her did discuss the same with Lasselle today and although unmarried yet did sympathize much and advise for me with a right good will telling me of a place in southern France where he had been and the same beyond all else for the nerves only lonely but that not so bad since he proposed going there this winter himself and can see after my wife somewhat the which greatly to my relief and so home and did discourse thereon with Mistress Badminton the which drew a long face and plain to see was dead against the plan the which putting me in a fine temper with what a woman hath for brains.

When rising and A. H. & C. going down comes H. Nevil short to borrow the which crowneth my fury his niece being so far from making me happy and he being the cause of all. But did indorse two notes for him and so home and to bed with a bad grace and glad that my wife has betaken herself to another room.

December ninth.

From the dock and my wife do be gone and now we may look for some peace the which had enough needed.

December tenth.

Come H. Nevil all distraught to say that it is about at the clubs that my wife will have a divorce and marry the doctor, on the which hearing I much annoyed and summon Mrs. Badminton who denyth the doctor but asserteth Lasselle.

To mine office and D. & E. going up comes H. Nevil to borrow again the gall of which doth take me greatly.

January seventeenth.

Am all of a taking for that the papers in my wife's divorce do be filed into me this day and great to do when I learn that the cause she declareth is Sarah Badminton a woman as little comely as never was and mine own cousin. Verily the ways of a wife be past understanding.

April eleventh.

Free this day and being free comes Mrs. Badminton weeping and declareth she be ruined if I marry her not next the which doth so overcome me that ere I have time to rally she hath kissed me and called me her's.

To my office with a heavy heart having no assurance of how this second marriage will turn out and little hope but seeing H. Nevil with a long face did refuse to give him any inside information the which led to his going under about noon to my great joy for it was he who did get me in this marrying habit.

February first.

My birthday and Lord what eating and drinking the which being good beyond compare my wife staying in the partry to keep the whole in trim and all my friends discoursing on my joy the which is truly great she being so plain that a man will never look at her and so loving that she adareth me come smiles come frowns.

But that which doth astonish me much is that H. Nevil telleth me that she that was once my wife is of exceeding content with Lasselle a piece of news which I can scarce ere I comparing him with myself.

June seventh (the Mountains).

Married this day and to do in a turmoil what being all a-rage and me forced to go home to dress before noon. Did scarce know where I was with Extras being cried outside the church window and H. Nevil giving the bride away and on the wrong side of the market by my advice. The bride hystericly in the carriage and at the station wept so that I was fair beside myself. Did betink me to kiss

MR. BERKELEY'S TURN TO SMILE.

He and His Auto Wio Out Over Linaberry and His Buggy.

"At last," said Mr. Berkeley, beaming. "I have had my revenge." He was a stout and freckled gentleman, who seemed the most good natured fellow in the world. The word revenge sounded strange on his lips.

"Why, Theodore Berkeley!" exclaimed his wife. "What a way to talk! One would think you were a burglar."

Mr. Berkeley beamed at her.

"Just you listen," he said, "and I'll tell you the whole story. Do you remember last spring, when I was learning to run my auto, how I broke down out by South Farms, and had to get old Mr. Linaberry to tow me home?"

His wife nodded.

"Well, do you remember what a tale he made of it, and how everybody laughed all that summer at me?"

Again his wife nodded.

"Well, ma'am, I have had my revenge. I was coming back from the reservoir this morning, when who should I see but the old gentleman standing by the roadside by his shiftless, rusty old buggy, trying to tie up a splintered shaft. Naturally I stopped and asked if I could help. At first he said no, but I saw that the shaft had been broken in two places before and wasn't likely to stand another hitching together, so I induced him to let me tow him."

Mr. Berkeley paused to chuckle.

"It was great, really great! He sat in the back holding onto the whole shaft. Old Madge, the piebald nag, followed her string behind the buggy. We had to pass in front of the South Farms post office just at the time that the mail was coming in. You remember Tom Sullivan, who used to work for me? He was there, and he shouted: 'Wal, wal, wal, he's come 'round at last, he has!' Poor old Mr. Linaberry said nothing. When at last we got to his place, he hopped down not saying even thank you. I have had my revenge, though, and I shan't say another word."—Youth's Companion

Wedding Ring Story.

It was the habit of Rev. James Spurgeon, grandfather of the great preacher of that name, to pray each evening under a certain oak tree in a secluded wood in Honeywood park.

One night he dreamed, the story goes, that Satan appeared and threatened to tear him in pieces, if he followed his accustomed route to the tree. There was another path by which he might go in safety.

Remembering his dream, Spurgeon felt sorely tempted to take the route in which Satan was not. But this would be to capitulate. Trembling in every limb, he made his way by the path in which the danger lay. He reached his goal in safety and in prayer and song returned thanks for delivery from peril. When his prayer had ended he rose to return.

In his path lay a piece of solid gold "as large as a certain ring." All inquiry failing to discover an owner he retained it, and when he married had his wife's wedding ring made from his curious find.

To Relieve Cessickness.

Eugene Wolf, the German explorer, says that for the last 15 years of the 30 he has spent in traveling he has studied the problem of a costless preventive of cessickness, and he has reached the conclusion that the best means obtainable is a hot water-soaked towel, folded tightly about the patient's head while he lies flat on his back. In Wolf's own words: "A remedy for curing cessickness there is none, and never will be. The point, therefore, lies in its prevention, for 'prevention is better than cure.' My simple head bandage, made by folding a towel, a large handkerchief or anything similar, dipped into hot salt or sweet water, and applied round the head a few times, restores the proper circulation of the blood, relieves the abdomen from pressure and checks the cerebral anemia."

Still the Friday Superstition.

"The Atlantic liners are now running much oftener than they used to do. In time they will leave port every day in the week but Friday. They will never sail on Friday on account of the Friday superstition."

The speaker, a shipping agent, shook his head and resumed:

"This Friday superstition is amazingly strong. It affects the educated no less than the illiterate. I know hardly a person who would set out on a sea voyage on Friday, and nobody would marry on that day, while there is even, say the undertakers, a prejudice against Friday burials."

"A Friday burial," he explained, "is not supposed to affect the hereafter of the deceased, but to augur ill for the health of the mourners throughout the ensuing year."

Possibly So.

"What does the cheerful chap over there do?"

"He's in the undertaking business."

"And the woeful individual who seems to have lost his dearest friend?"

"He's in the joke business."

"Well! Well! You never can tell. I suppose each of them is trying to forget how he makes a living."

Promoting the Glad Expression.

"Have you done anything to make life seem more cheerful?" said the optimist. "Have you helped anybody to smile?"

"I should say so. I have helped more people to smile than anybody else in the neighborhood. I'm a dentist."—Washington Star.

Two Costumes



THE costume at the left is violet satin finished cloth. The blouse is trimmed in an odd way with bands of the material, buttons and straps of cord. The plastron and sash are of black liberty, the latter knotted low in front with fringed ends.

The wrist ruffler and those on the blouse are of lace, as is also the little gumples. The plain skirt is simply finished at the bottom with rows of stitching.

Green velvet is used for the other costume. The blouse, with lapped tailor seams, creased slightly in front where it is ornamented with passementerie buttons. The wide revers are also ornamented with these buttons and with motifs of passementerie. The crossed waistcoat is of tan colored satin, trimmed with cord and embroidered dots. The chemise is of dotted tulle, the grille is of green liberty. The long sleeves and the skirt are trimmed to correspond with the blouse.

PARTY DRESS OF VELVETEEN.

Rich Costume Designed for Girl of from Fourteen to Sixteen Years.

There are so many beautiful shades to velveteen that it is difficult to know which to select. The skirt of this is quite plain, it is a circular shape. The velveteen is arranged in one deep fold over each shoulder, and smaller folds form the sleeve. The



vest is of finely tucked soft silk and insertion, and the under-sleeves are the same; the waistband is shaped and cut in scallops in the front, buttoning over.

Materials required: 10 yards velveteen, 6 yards insertion, 1 yard silk, 35 inches wide.

The Smart Scarfs.

Just at the present moment the silks being used for the manufacture of the smartest scarfs have patterns which would seem to owe their inspiration to various phases of nature. Fruits and flowers figure very largely in the designs now as do all sorts of flowering plants and vines. The newest scarfs of this type show another phase of nature to their design. They have round balls of color suggesting suns crossed by fleecy clouds. As the majority of these scarfs are made of gray brocade, the cloud effect is perfectly apparent. One had red "suns," while dark blues and browns also appear in some of the patterns.

The Little Bertha.

All sorts of berthas are used for trimming the draped bodices of crepe, voile and chiffon cloth gowns. Sometimes these berthas are of bronzed silk in a matching tone and embroidered in self-colored silks. Again they are of coarsen net touched, embroidered or appliqued in self or contrasting colors; but in nearly every instance they are shaped like the erstwhile popular jumper—the shoulder straps terminating just below the bust line and at the top extending out over the sleeve. To accompany these berthas there are bandings to finish the sleeve and narrow edges to finish the collar.

ROSES ON ALL WINTER HATS.

Of Every Color and Hue, and the Larger the Better.

Bows of every color and hue, big as cabbage, are smart on winter hats. It is the color that takes. Of course a luxuriant big rose, though of satin and silk and in the shade of pink never to be seen on a real flower helps to enliven the feelings. A new hat makes one feel positively young, and young faces more than ever like flowers themselves.

The ribbon roses which adorn a dressy hat just from Paris are made of many shades of pink satin ribbon in one instance, and in another of curious shades of dead white and grey white to look like a bride rose.

It may seem folly to pay four dollars for a single artificial rose, yet that is what fashion is doing, and the ribbon roses cost as much if not more.

"The keynote of the year is simple elegance," said the milliner as she carefully extricated a large hat to fit on my head for the reception. "Simple elegance." Truly it looked so. It was a turban, rather large, and over the maline finished frame was folded a point lace scarf with little exudate and ashle tails rounding the crown. A narrow twist of vieux bleu supple ribbon gave the color note—that was all. Other turbans—the coming hats—were as superb in scarfs of ottoman silk in rich colors.

Cretonne Bed Spreads.

The renewal of things Colonial has brought about the fashion for bed spreads of old world motifs. These substitute the apertures of Marseilles. They hang neatly to the floor, are slashed to fit the two lower posts, and are edged with three-inch linen lace. There is an oblong piece made to match for the pillows. It is always better to use what is known as day pillows under this. They are stuffed with a hard substance and made to stand firm and full.

Fancy Muffs.

Fancy muffs will be a fad of the season, and in these there is a chance for employing all the cleverness in design and needlework that a woman possesses. In a muff brocade and feathers may be most charmingly combined, and a neckpiece to match may be evolved. Black velvet with black ostrich tips can be worked together with astonishingly artistic results, while artificial flowers, either as a substitute or in combination, are lovely.

The Turnover Collar.

The very stiff linen collar has fallen into disrepute except for business wear. Softer neck effects are considered desirable, and the sheer, embroidered turnovers are being worn again in combination with fluffy jabots, ruffled ties and tasseled silk or velvet cravats. Worn thus, the turnover, of course, fastens in front like a linen collar, and the edges are held neatly together by a fancy brooch.

Silk Skirt; Cloth Coat.

Among the best of the new costumes is seen the combination of Ottoman silk and liberty broadcloth. The skirt is of silk, long, flowing, and untrimmied. The coat is also long, is of the cloth, and usually has revers of silk.

THE PAINTED DESERT AS A PARK

ARIZONA SEEKS ITS PRESERVATION
BY NATION.



If present plans do not miscarry, and if the people of Arizona are permitted to have their way, a little corner of the Painted Desert, equal to two townships in area, will soon be declared a national monument, and set aside for preservation forever in its present condition, for the use and enjoyment of the whole people.

There is no more beautifully indefinite term in American geography than "the Painted Desert." There are railroad maps that confine the name to a narrow strip of territory along the Little Colorado river; but anyone familiar with the southwest knows that there are at least a half acre of other regions of equal or greater extent fully as deserving of the title. George Wharton James defines the Painted Desert region as extending from the Rio Grande west to the Calico mountains, the Salton sea, the Mojave desert, its northern limits are somewhere among the plateaus of southern Utah, while its southern boundary must be sought somewhere down in northern Mexico. It includes the Colorado desert, the Grand canyon, the Mongolian plateau, the Tonto basin, the Verde, Hassayampa and Salt river valleys, the Petrified forest and the Superstition mountains. Not all of this vast region is desert in character, and only a relatively small portion of its desert expanses deserve to be described as painted.

Yet the conditions of color and barrenness that first suggested the name exist in places throughout this whole vast stretch of country. Parts of it are as fertile as any of the world's garden spots. It contains some of the noblest virgin forests in America, including a number of national forests, aggregating many millions of acres in extent. It is crossed by the Continental divide. The lofty peaks of the San Francisco and San Mateo mountains, as well as the lesser heights of the Zuñi, Superstition, Mogollon, Pinal and other ranges are within its borders. It is crossed by one of the great rivers of America—the Colorado; and a hundred smaller streams, such as the Little Colorado, the Gila and Virgin rivers, Bill Williams Fork and Havasu, Walnut, Oak, Willow, Diamond and Bluewater creeks drain other portions. Portions of the desert area are mere wastes of natural sand—but other portions are chaotic "bad lands," upon which the Master Painter of the universe has spread a divine harmony of color that shames the wildest flights of the imagination.

Transcontinental travelers never fail to wonder at and admire the standing rocks, red cliffs, black lava, precipices, extinct volcanic craters and tall white walls that lend variety to the view the whole way from Leta to Gallup. West of the Colorado river, the chocolate-colored mountains and hills that shade from gray to black, and from brown to crimson compel the notice of the least observant. All these are of the Painted Desert—but they are no more than tantalizing hints of the greater glories that lie beyond the car window perspective.

Most of those who forsake the Pullman and ever after boast of a close view of the Painted Desert inspect it only as an incident of a trip to the strange towns of the Hopi Indians—a long and wearisome journey of a hundred miles or more from Canyon Diablo, Winslow or Holbrook. The portions one sees on such a trip are not those most worthy of inspection—for the wagon roads follow the line of least resistance, irrespective of the scenery. Nevertheless, no traveler over either route will ever forget the wide outlook over the gaudy, superheated sands, the fantastic sky lines, the black, grim volcanic craters and basalt cliffs, the orange and carmine "bad lands" of the Painted Desert.

Its coloring is as rich as that of the Grand canyon, and more varied. The prospect is limited only by the powers of human vision. The winds and storms and rushing waters of ages have chiseled basalt, clay and sand-

MERE MATTER OF INFORMATION.

Irishman Seemed to Have Good Reason for His Inquiry.

Officers have a right to ask questions in the performance of their duty, but there are occasions when it seems as if they might curtail or forego the privilege, suggests Youth's Companion. Not long ago an Irishman whose hand had been badly mangled in an accident entered the Boston city hospital relief station in a great hurry. He stepped up to a man in charge and inquired:

"Is this the relief station, sir?"

"Yes. What is your name?"

"Patrick O'Connor, sir."

"Are you married?" questioned the officer.

"Yes, sir, but is this the relief station?" He was nursing his hand in agony.

"Of course it is. How many children have you?"

"Eight, sir. But, sure, this is the relief station?"

"Yes, it is," replied the officer, a little angry at the man's persistence.

"Well," said Patrick, "sure an' I was beginning to think that it might be the pumping station!"

LONDON'S WEALTH AND POVERTY

Sad Extremes That Prevail in the World's Richest City.

The London county council, according to yearly custom, has just published some suggestive statistics. In them the British capital is put down as probably the wealthiest city in the world. Its property is insured against fire for about six billions of dollars.

It takes about 419,037 tons of killed meat and 58,735 live cattle, 375,950 sheep, 174,332 tons of fish and 80,826,330 gallons of milk to feed the population, which uses \$2,152,249,000 gallons of water for drinking and other purposes.

But besides being the "wealthiest," London is also, to use a word made famous by Bernard Shaw, the "filthiest." Of the 4,795,789 human beings that live on its 74,816 acres of land and water, 1,453,266, or one in every 33, are paupers. But more appalling still is the fact that 20 persons in every 100 die in an almshouse or almshouse infirmary. No wonder the city is obliged to distribute through its charities more than \$30,000,000 annually.

Year Without a Summer.

The year 1816 has a remarkable cold weather record and is known as "the year without a summer." In that year there was a sharp frost in every month, and the people all over the world began to believe that some great and definite change in the earth was taking place. The farmers used to refer to it as "eighteen-hundred-and-starve-to-death." Frost, ice and snow were common in June. Almost every green thing was killed and the fruit was nearly all destroyed. During the month snow fell to the depth of three inches in New York and Massachusetts and ten inches in Maine. There were frost and ice in July in New York, New England and Pennsylvania and corn was nearly all destroyed in certain sections. Ice half an inch thick formed in August. A cold north wind prevailed all summer.

Men the Umbrella Losers.

"If the umbrella is for a gentleman I suggest that it be cheap," the clerk said. "For a lady, the costlier the umbrella the better."

"Ladies, you know, never lose umbrellas, never leave them in cars or shops, never carelessly allow them to be swiped. Why, there are gold and silver handled umbrellas, the property of ladies, that have been coming back to us for repairs for 40 years."

"But men—dear me! Men are liable to lose an umbrella the first day they take it out."

"For a man, you say, sir? Then I recommend this strong and serviceable article at 74 cents, reduced from 98."

Tail Lifting.

Many remarkable but yet properly vouched for feats of skill are recorded of professional golfers. Thus on one occasion when in his prime the late Tom Morris, Sr., undertook to demonstrate his ability in lofting a ball. For this purpose he stood in a quarry underneath the familiar flat-lugging bridge and sent a number of "gutties" in succession up to the footpath at the top, a height of nearly 150 yards. Probably without knowing it in doing so he was emulating an earlier performance of an Edinburgh player who once drove half a dozen balls over the spire of St. Giles' cathedral from the level of the street.

Given the Mitten.

One cold day a lovesick young man, who had for some time harassed a young lady with his attentions, was hurrying along the street behind this very young lady when he perceived, with delight, something drop from her muff to the sidewalk.

Picking it up, the gallant young man rushed ahead and, accosting her, smilingly held out her recovered property.

Without deigning to accept it, she eyed him coldly a moment, then said: "You may keep it; it's my mitten."

Bad Scoring.

"Yes, he's one of the worst marksmen I ever met."

"Never misses up the target, eh?"

"I should say not. Why, when he goes to vote he can't even get the cross in the circle."

DESCENT OF THE HOLY SPIRIT

Sunday School Lesson for Jan. 13, 1909
Specially Arranged for This Paper

MEMORY TEXT—Acts 2:1-21. Memory Verses, 2-4.

TEXT—"I will pray the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter, that he may abide with you for ever, even the Spirit of Truth."—John 14:16, 17.

TIME—May 27 or 28, A. D. 30, on a Saturday or Sunday morning. The day of Pentecost, 50 days after the Passover at which Christ was crucified. The modern Whitsunday.

CONNECTION—Ten days after the last lesson, the Ascension, were spent in prayer and waiting.

PLACE—Jerusalem. Perhaps the oft-mentioned upper room, perhaps one of the rooms in the temple courts.

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

Three outward manifestations of the Holy Spirit's presence.—V. 2. "And suddenly." As they were praying, so the lightning breaks forth suddenly from the cloud, but the electricity that prepared for it had been gathering silently for hours. (1.) The "sound from heaven" (its source) "as of a rushing mighty wind." More clearly in the revisions, "as of the rushing of a mighty wind." It does not say that there was any wind, but only a sound as of a wind. No "whirlwind shook the building." The audible sign filling the room announced the power represented by it as doing the same.

—Prof. Hovey. "It (the sound) filled all the house," and was heard beyond its walls by the multitudes (v. 6).

(2.) V. 3. The manifestation to the ear was followed by its manifestation to the eye. "Cloven tongues," not each tongue cleft into two parts, forked, but "the fire was in the form of tongues which distributed themselves over the company, a tongue settling upon the head of each one."

—Rackam. "Like as of fire." It was not real fire, as an organ of destruction, but with the appearance and brightness of fire, like that of the burning bush which Moses saw.

(3.) The third manifestation was through the gift of tongues. The Significance of the Symbols of the Spirit—the Symbol of the Wind—The Greek word, as the Hebrew word, for "spirit" is the same as that for "wind," which is a natural metaphor to represent the spirit. Jesus himself so uses it in John 3: 8.

1. It is an invisible power of which no one knows "whence it cometh or whither it goeth." But you cannot tell the causes, which are beyond our reach. Even today, when we have daily reports from the weather bureau, no one knows where and when a storm will arise. We see the storm and its direction, and can tell with great probability to what place it is going and when it will get there. But for beginning and end we know not whence it cometh nor whither it goeth.

2. But we recognize it by its effects, in sound, in mist, in force, in life.

3. It is essential to life.

4. It is all-pervasive.

5. It is very powerful. The air is so powerful that even free dynamite smiting against it on one side crushes the rocks on the other. The other day the air from an explosion of dynamite swept away nearly a whole village.

6. Yet it is very gentle and delicate, breathing around the rose, and gently touching the little child.

The Symbol of the Flame and Light.

1. It is mysterious in nature, ineffably glorious, everywhere present, swift winged, undefined, and undefinable.

2. It represents the healing power of the Holy Spirit, changing night into day.

3. It expresses this purifying power. It is a disease destroyer, a refiner of gold.

4. It symbolized the comfort, warmth, cheer, fresh life, joy, peace, which the Holy Spirit imparts.

5. Fire is the symbol of intense energy and zeal. The Holy Spirit fills the soul with glowing enthusiasm and unconquerable energy and zeal.

6. Light convulses the world of dust, of dirt, of a thousand evil things unknown in the darkness. For examples, a ray of light in a dusty room, and Tyndall's ray through the glass tube, showing seed germs that no other process could make known. So the Spirit convulses of sin, of the evils in the heart.

The truth of this lesson applies to boys and girls as well as to adults. It is said of the boy Jesus that "the grace of God" was upon him, while he "was strong, advanced in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man." John the Baptist also was filled with the Holy Spirit even from his birth.

Children need the Holy Spirit to help them to be good, and enable them to be disciples of Jesus.

The gift of tongues was an indorsement of the command to disciple all nations, an inspiration to obey it, and a pointer to the means. "The human tongue, illuminated and sanctified by fire from the inner sanctuary, was about to be the instrument of the gospel's advancement."

The Transformation of the Apostles.—One effect of this gift of the Holy Spirit upon the apostles was a wonderful change in them. It was almost a transfiguration experience.

This is the power we need for our own growth in grace, and in every good word and work.

The great need of the church is a fuller reception of this power of the Holy Spirit. We are too cold, too afraid of deep feeling, too conventional, not too practical, but too inclined to let our practice of good works be barren of love and devotion.

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Expenses, Regulations, Opening Days.

Berea College is not a money-making institution. All the money received from students is paid out for their benefit, and the School expends on an average upon each student about fifty dollars a year more than he pays in. This great deficit is made up by the gifts of Christian and patriotic people who are supporting Berea in order that it may train young men and women for lives of usefulness.

OUR SCHOOL IS LIKE A FAMILY, with careful regulations to protect the character and reputation of the young people. Our students come from the best families and are earnest to do well and improve. For any who may be sick the College provides doctor and nurse without extra charge.

All except those with parents in Berea live in College buildings, and assist in work of boarding hall, farm and shops, receiving valuable training, and getting pay according to the value of their labor. Except in winter it is expected that all will have a chance to earn as much as 35 cents a week. Some who need to earn more may, by writing to the Secretary before coming, secure extra employment so as to earn from 50 cents to one dollar a week.

PERSONAL EXPENSES for clothing, laundry, postage, books, etc., vary with different people. Berea favors plain clothing. Our climate is the best, but as students must attend classes regardless of the weather, warm wraps and underclothing, umbrellas and overcoats, are necessary. The Co-operative Store furnishes books, toilet articles, work uniforms, umbrellas and other necessary articles at cost.

LIVING EXPENSES are really below cost. The College asks no rent for the fine buildings in which students live, charging only enough room rent to pay for cleaning, repairs, fuel, lights, and washing of bedding and towels. For table board, without coffee or extras, \$1.35 a week in the fall, and \$1.50 in winter. For room, furnished, fuel, lights, washing of bedding, 40 cents a week in fall and spring, 50 cents in winter.

SCHOOL FEES are two. First a "Dollar Deposit," as guarantee for return of room key, library books, etc. This is paid but once, and is returned when the student departs.

Second an "Incidental Fee" to help on expenses for care of school buildings, hospital library, etc. (Students pay nothing for tuition or services of teachers—all our instruction is a free gift). The incidental fee for most students is \$3.00 a term (\$4.00 in lower Model Schools, \$7.00 in courses with Latin, and \$7.00 in Collegiate courses).

PAYMENT MUST BE IN ADVANCE. Incidental fee and room rent by the term, board by the half term. Installments are as follows:

WINTER—12 weeks, \$29.00.—In one payment \$28.50.
Installment plan: first day \$21.00 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term \$9.00.

SPRING—10 weeks, \$22.50.—In one payment, \$22.00.
Installment plan: first day \$16.75 (including \$1.00 deposit), middle of term, \$6.75.

SPRING—4 weeks' term for those who must leave for farm work, \$9.40.

SPRING—7 weeks' term for those who must leave for teachers' examinations, \$16.45.

Winter and Spring terms together, one payment, \$49.00.

REFUNDING. Students who leave by permission before the end of a term receive back for money advanced as follows:

On board, in full except that no allowance is made for any fraction of a week.

On room, or on any "special expenses," no allowance for any unexpired fraction of a month, and in any case a forfeiture of fifty cents.

On Incidental Fee, when one leaves before the middle of the term, a certificate is given allowing a student to apply one-half the fee for term bills when he returns, provided it is within four terms.

IT PAYS TO STAY.—When you have made your journey and are well started in school it pays to stay as long as possible.

The first day of Winter term is January 6, 1909.
The first day of Spring term is March 25th, 1909.

For information or friendly advice, write to the Secretary.

WILL C. GAMBLE,
BEREA, KENTUCKY.

That Premium Knife

takes the eyes of the men and boys who see it. The mountain people like a good thing when they see it, and to get a 75 cent knife with two blades of razor steel and a dollar paper that is worth more to the mountain people than any other dollar paper in the world—

The Knife and The Citizen for \$1.25.

That brings in subscriptions all the time. If you have not got it, you ought to have.

INVITED BY THE PRESIDENT

TO JOIN IN CONFERENCE ON THE NORTH AMERICAN RESOURCES.

TO BE HELD AT WHITE HOUSE

Are the Mexican and Canadian Governments—February 18 is the Date Fixed For the Event.

Washington, Dec. 22.—A statement was made at the White House today of a plan for an international conference to be held at the White House on February 18.

Letters inviting the president have been addressed to President Huerta of Mexico and to President Diaz of Mexico. They will be delivered to the presidents in person by the president of the United States.

The conference is to be held in the White House and will be presided over by the president of the United States.

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CITY FATHERS WERE CHEAP

SHOCKING STATE OF AFFAIRS IN PITTSBURGH REVEALED.

Accused Ex-Bank Officers and City Fathers Are Held After Preliminary Examination.

Pittsburgh, Pa.—With a suddenness that startled Pittsburgh from end to end, this city Wednesday moved into the state of emergency and martial law.

Later at night, many hours after the explosion in the shape of a sensational testimony were exploded, the people of Pittsburgh were dumfounded and unable to realize that the city is in a condition to demand every hour for being the champion legislative capital of America. The people of this city are in a state of confusion.

Furthermore it is stated in shocking developments here are more powerful and subsequent steps taken against the city fathers and the city fathers are in a state of confusion.

According to the testimony of the city fathers, the city fathers are in a state of confusion. The city fathers are in a state of confusion.

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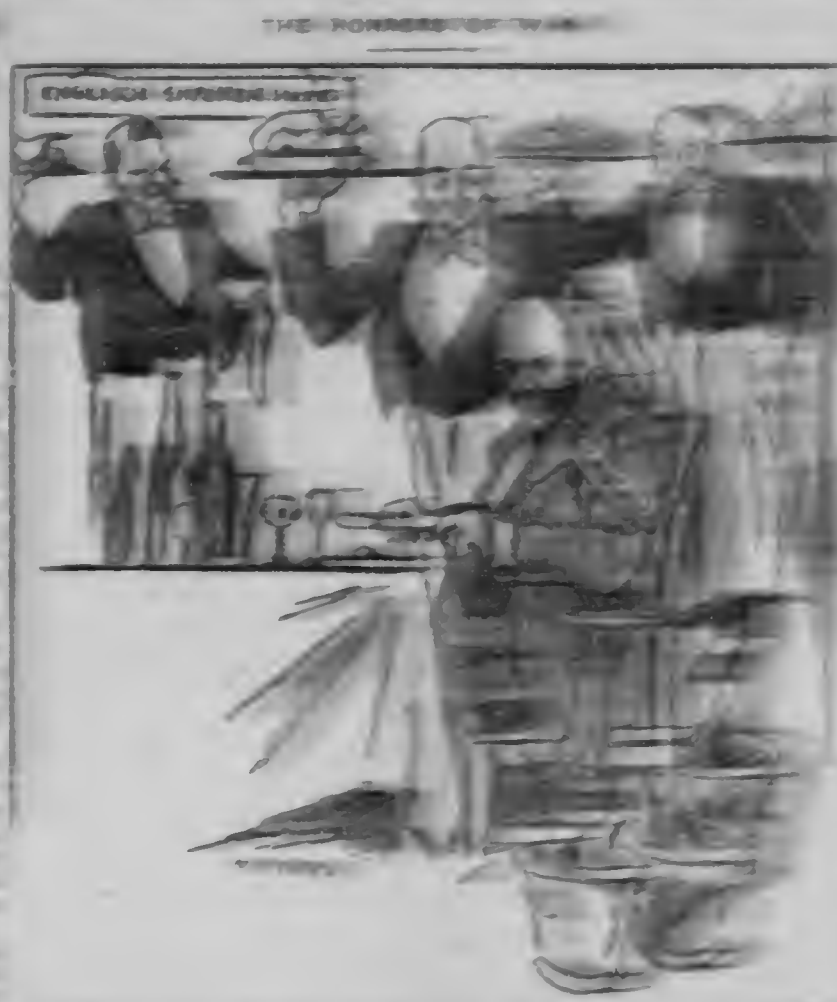
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UNION LABOR LEADERS GIVEN PRISON TERMS

Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison Sentenced to 1 Year Each and Six Months Respectively and Severely Scolded in the Barker-Karpis Case.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Three months in the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., and a fine of \$10,000 each were the sentences meted out to the three leaders of the American Federation of Labor (A. F. of L.) in the Barker-Karpis case.

The sentences were pronounced by Judge George W. Pratt, U. S. District Court, St. Paul, Minn., in the case of the three labor leaders.

The three labor leaders are: Walter Gompers, president of the A. F. of L.; Mitchell, and Morrison.

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